

Chief Cause of Complaint Appears To Be That Not All Labor Is Planters Will Give New York Only Allowed To Participate In Full Bonus Payments Under Twenty | About a Fourth of What Was and Fifteen-Day Regulations and Continuance For Year In | Asked and Are Bitter Against Employ

laborers work twenty days, in case of

men, and fifteen days, in case of wom-en, during a month, and unless their

under these restricted conditions for

ome reason or other, are not in a con-

"On the whole, the present bonus

system is a discriminatory method of laborers' treatment. Observed from

taken as a method giving all laborers a higher wage as this association re-

sociation presents the following re-

uests to the Hawaiian Sugar Planters'

"1. Corresponding to the increase

of the cost of living of the plantation laborers, a proper method of higher wages shall be adapted.

"2. If the present bonus system is desired to stand for such universal higher wages, the following amend-

"a. The restriction on the number of work-days and on the amount of

wages to participate in the bonus shall

ontinue to work on the same planta-

tion until the end of a bonus year on account of either accident, illness, mar-

on account of the inability of their

for care of their children. Therefore,

as the necessary remedy for these la-

horers one or more adequately provided children's homes shall be erected in

"In conclusion, this association hope

that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' As-

sociation will give a generous considera-

tion to the foregoing and will grant

Merely An Agreement To Buy Up

To a Certain Amount If Of-

fered To American Refinery

New lights are thrown upon the re-

ported sale of 100,000 tons of Louisiana

A reasonable bonus shall be

ments to the system shall be made.

sole standpoint of an encourage

dition to sustain a severe pressure on

their living.

Association

repealed.

each plantation.

the above requests."

much appreciated."

to be unpopular."

To this telegram we have replied as

"Your wire received. Special

quiry made since receipt of your tele-gram confirms our previous understand-

ing that no contract for sale of hun-

dred thousand tons was entered into with the American, but the conference

merely obtained from Babst agreement to take that amount if tendered him at

price stated and individual acceptances

iana raw sugar and presume you have

obtain no explanation why you were

not invited to conference. Lowry seems

GOES TO KEKAHA

Thousands in the Islands are inter-ested in the requests that have been made upon the sugar planters for made upon the sugar planters for bosts laborers can neet their increased made upon the sugar planters for bosts laborers can neet their increased cost of living. There are, however, several restrictions to the application system. These requests were frame, several restrictions to the application of the bosts system. Namely, unless of the bosts system. anese formed in this city and interest all share holders in Hawaiian plantations equally as they do the laborers. They take the form of requests rather than demands and were as follows: "The cry for an increase in the

wages for the plantation laborers in Hawaii has been heard for some time since. It has gained its forge more and more since July this year. If it be left without any mediation, it is beyond our conception to tell where it will end. The cloud on the horizon of the Hawaiian labor world is dark and threatening. The public minded men of the Japanese community in Rawnii, seeing this and hoping to find some suitable means to meet the situation, organized in the month of September the association on higher wage ques-tion. It has conducted a thorough in-vestigation concerning the various aspeets of the question, and after several exceful consultations has found there is necessity of higher wages to plantation laborers. Accordingly, the association presents its findings as follows and requests for the approval of the Hawai inn Sugar Planfers' Association. General Prices Advance

"The great European war has afities and especially has advanced the price of daily necessities throughout the world. Hawsii could not escape from this worldwide tendency. Moreover, the insufficiency of shipping facilities precipitated the advances in Ha-

"In order to ascertain what effect present advanced price has worked to Japanese plantation laborers, this association has investigated the re-tail prices in plantations of forty-five articles consumed daily by Japanese laborers. According to the reports reduring the period from May, 1916, when endment of the rate of the bonus was made, to the present time, October, 1917, the prices of those enumerated articles have advanced in average 62.3 percent, the highest advance being 111.4 percent and the lowest 34 percent. The effect such a great advance implies can not be said to be insignificant.

Increased Living Costs Such radical advance of the general

prices necessarily resulted in a striking se of laborers' cost of living According to the investigation of this sociation, referring to the actual life NU GUN KAG TO THE Imporers in plantations, the amount of laborers in plantations, into of cost of living for one month is as

Single laborer. \$24.81 average figure for forty-three plantations; . 4.2. Family with two children. \$46.-

3. Family with three children, \$52. 36 average figure for thirty-one planta Laborers' Income

**Looking into the earnings of plan tation laborers, this association has that the earnings of ordinary sugar to the American Sugar Refining range between \$20 and \$24 a Company and the later reported can-There are still some laborers cellation of half of the sale through infound that the earnings of ordivary Inborers range between \$20 and \$24 a who are working for the minimum wage of \$20 a month. Of course, the Bonus System provides an extra income for such laborers. However, those who are not covered by the bonus are not able to pay their increased cost of living

occasity of Higher Wages
"The wages of laborers in its minimum must be sufficient to pay their cost of living besides having a mod-erate surplus. This is especially so where laborers have familes to support.

'Now, how can laborers secure decent living with their present scanty wages? According to the figures obtained by our investigation, it is a plain fact that laborers are under a great pressure in their living on account of their requirements beyond their earnings. This is admitted by all person sequainted with real conditions in the plantation. Then, where lies the remedy for their miserable situation? There is no other way than to raise their wages. It is a proper step for the capitalists to take at this time to make at least n raise of wages corresponding to the

rise in general prices. Profit of Planters "On the other hand, the price of sugar has made unprecedentedly great advances in recent years and consequently it is evident that the profit of the planters has increased extraordinar-ily. Although a new war income sortax is imposed upon corporations, it is from planters are now being arranged levied upon the net profit carned over and above the ordinary profit on account of the war. Therefore, the imposition of the tax itself shows the has only taken a large amount of Louistax is imposed upon corporations, it is ent profit of the sugar industry. This association believes that it is a patural equal privilege if you want sugar. Can duty of the planters to distribute a part of this hope proof to their laborers. Bonus and Higher Wages

"The present bonus system adopted by the planters" association is in fact, wort of higher wayes provision. The rate of bonus for this year has reached to seventy eight percent of actual Kilauen Photation has gone to Kekaha wages carned by laborers according to too take a position as assistant book-the announcement made, and its merit keeper.

Sugar Commissions

NEW ORLEANS, November 10-Disappointing results as to yield ecations to be reported from the Louisiana sugar district. The weather has been uninterruptedly dry and gool; and in this respect ideal for the prosecution of grinding operations, but the droughts of the summer and early fall and the recent freezes have done their work and we see no reason to dispute the regular wage is not more thin £24 per month, and further inless they continue to work on the same plantation until and we see no reason to dispute the generally prevalent opinion that the Louisiana sugar output this year will not go over 200,000 tons.

The United States government bureau of crop estimates issued a cane crop report on November 9th giving

the end of a bouns year, they are not to participate in the bonus. Conse-quently, many laborers who do not come cane crop condition on November lat as sixty-seven percent of a normal or full erop, as compared with 93 per-cent on November 1, 1916, and as compared with an average of eighty-four percent for the past ten years. Last year the total output of sugar in Louisiana was approximately 300,000 tons, and if we recken hast year as a ninety-three percent crop a sixty-seven percent crop would be some 216,000 tons. These calculations are of course inconclusive because an much may bupper to be taken up early in the coming conclusive because an much may bupper to be taken up early in the coming conclusive because an much may bupper to be taken up early in the coming conclusive because an much may bupper to be some of those which have not been so omitted in previous years. ment of laborers' diligence the system is evidently nothing but a perfect one. It is true, however, that it can not be traordinarily low this year the figure we have deduced of 216,000 tons is sub-

ject to a heavy discount.

Last week ended with the sugar pro ducers patriotically endeavoring to give 100,000 tons of raw sugar to the naagreement with the sugar price regula-tors that Louisiana washed sugars given to laborers who are not able to granulated sugars which can be sold up to the refiners' price, which refiners' riage, or return to their home country,
'3. There are a large number of married laborers suffering for a living, proposition at this time the reducers wives to work because of being called

have no sugar to sell anyway. The New York refiners are backy in deed that they have been able to get any sugar at all. And 25,999% tons of raw sugar is what they will get and very little more, although the American Sugar Refining Company was said to ing up raws on the open market just rifice their crop, practically, by making raws when they have been making washed sugars always in the seasons gone by, simply to help an admittedly tight national sugar situation, have retorted in kind to the improper treat-ment of the sugar control body and refused to sign up on the Babst agree-ment for 106,000 tons of raws.

At the same time the Louisiana su gar producers are considering the personnel of the sugar control commission and wondering how they were ever so foolish as to have been even temporar ily hoodwinked by its maneuverings; There is hardly one signer in the 25,000 tons subscribed who is not a purely test sugar producer. Almost all of the washed sugar men who were going to tory. supply the sugar-famished districts of the United States and letting the refin-The Lousiana Planter has received ers do this with Louisiana sugars! The the following telegram from Mr. C. A. people of the United States now want Spreckels:

"American members of International with what kind, provided that the su-

Sugar Committee of Food Administra-tion state that Louisiana committee Promient sugar men say that the who arranged with American Sugar Re-finers are the masters of the nat Prominent sugar men say that the refiners are the masters of the national fining Company for the sale of one hundred thousand tous desired only to treat with the American Sugar Refining Company, and for that reason no refiner but Mr. Babst was bidden to the conference held at Washington. Can you ascertain if this is a fact and that Louisiana planters do not wish to the conference with any bint the sugar trust. fining Company for the sale of one hun sugar situation by virtue of their ap-

trade with any but the sugar trust which seems almost incredible? An any swer by wire at my expense would be Though cold weather interrupted fac-The production of sugar during the work everywhere the labor tory ers were out into the fields to windrow, This interruption due to this cause was

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE

Several important changes are reported at the plantation of the Hawaiian Sugar Company. H. Truscott, who has long been superintendent is, it is relong been superintendent is, it is re-ported soon to leave. He has not anounced his future plans.

It is said that six other white employe- have left or are soon to leave.

put beet and case sugar on the same basis, making no differential between

THREE QUESTIONS NEXT CUBAN CROP SUGI OVERSHADOW ALL AS SHOULD ABOUT

Annual Meeting Which Will Open a Week From Monday Will Be Full of Importance

When the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association meets a week from next Monday there will be awaiting its consideration the subjects of more than ordinary impertance. It is probable that the program will be about as in former years although it is possible that some committee reports that have heretofore been crowded back so that they were not rend in convention may be advanced on the program so as to avoid such occurrence this year and that if any do have to be omitted it

mar a crop after November 1st, and the annual meeting of the planters, they do not take into account the yield. These will be shipping facilities, wages of the cane in sugar. As this is extraordinarily low this year the figure system. In the latter connection it is system. In the latter connection it is probable that the requests recently re-ceived from the Japanese Higher Wage Question Association and which is printed in full on this page, will be deration. given com

tional refiners under an unwritten shipping and Pertilizer agreement with the sugar price regula. Shipping and wages are probably the tors that Louisiana washed sugars most important of the problems of the would be permitted to be sold up to planters this year. They have other the standard granulated price, and this problems, as well, and some of these week finds the Louisiana sogar industry thoroughly disgusted at the right about face executed by these price an absolute essential for the success regulators which rescinded this understood washed sugars selling arrange. day by a member of the Association ment, except as regards plantation that without the required fertilizer Hawair would produce only about 200,000 tons of sugar instead of about 600,000. price was thereupon summarily reduce! As it is quotations on fertilizer have by interests who will not suffer one iotal risen ninety percent, and there is no by the reduction because as a general assurance that it will be obtainable representation. even at those figures. Wages and Bonuses

The labor problem will present its own difficulties. A hard and fast rule for all the plantations which would increase either wages or amount paid in bonus or both would be an impossible burden for some of the smaller be in the market at New Orleans buy and less successful plantations to bear. What the larger and more prosperous like Henderson and the Colonial reflucties have been doing for some time.

Meantime many who had agreed to sacmind up raws on the open market just
plantations might do would be impossibilities for less fortunate ones
must ease crop of Cuba is cut and han
and if some should have one scale and
died by foreign labor, but the peculiar
of the Food Commissioners about selfthe higher figures to secure labor. Leases and Homesteading

Still another subject which may come before the meeting at one of its sessions is that of homesteading, changes in land laws and leases and renewals of leases which have come in for so much attention from the congressional party on its visit here. Loss of leased lands, or failure to secure renewals as the leases expire would be a serious blow to several of the plantations.

The coming session is certain to be an important one and full of vital inmost important industry and the con sequent general prosperity of the terri-

FOR YEAR LOWERED

Payments Are Nineteen Percent Less Than In Year When War Taxes Had Not Come

Onomea Sugar Company's dividend for the year 1917 will be thirty-six per cent as against fifty five percent pair in 1916. Under date of Wednesday in 1916. Under date of Wednesday notice has been sent to the Honolulu Stock and Bond exchange that this company will pay an extra divideed of three percent in addition to the regular monthly two percent on December 20, or \$1 a share. This will bring the di-vidend payments for the year up to thirty air paragraph. thirty-six percent. Payments for the

The Bundaberg Mail, of Australia recently devoted a long article to "mixed farming" as they call it there, which we label "diversified farming" The National Food Commission has tion whereby such crops could be plant basis, making no differential between the two, considering them as having the same purity. Beet sugar has always had a fight to get on the 'evel with cane, and it may have been been to the first experiments with beets, at which often left a residue in the sugar that the sugar has always had a fight to get on the 'evel duction, but that mixed farming would for the first experiments with beets, which often left a residue in the sugar that the sugar is perity even in that section because such the imperfect refining methods and the to imperfect refining methods and the sugar that the sugar is well balanced and forms an excellent defense when one part of the financial ramparts breaks down.

The new rate will apply until May 1, 1918. which would give speedy return, and which would reimburse such men who have failed at times with the cane crop, lit is claimed that Burnett constal lands ville and Nashville and connecting rail roads to put into effect a rate of 24 and the control of the contro ed that would give speedy return, and

EQUAL ONE OF 1916

Estimate Is Likely To Be Exceeded Unless Dry Weather Comes — President Menocal Fixes Raw Price At Four Seventy-five

Rains have been lighter during the

week and the dry weather is hindering growth of the cane in some localities, H. O. Neville writes to Facts about sugar from Havana under date of November 2. Weather conditions are otherwise favorable. President Menocal has decreed the following sugar prices: Refined, wholesale 7.25 cents, retail 8:50; raw, wholesale 4.75 cents, retail 5.7.5. The strike on the Cuba failroad has been settled. No mills are grinding. Receipts at ports for the week ending October 27 are 533 tons; exports, 13,739 tons; stocks, 45,-

139, tons.
Grinding of the old crops is now at an end, the last central, Santa Lucia, having stopped October 22 with a total outturn of 338,421 bags.

The Coming Crop Ontlook The unusual statistical position of sugar in the United States and the need of large supplies for our Allies, leads great juterest to the question of the mantity of sugar to be produced in Cuba's coming crop. Preliminary esti-mates, based, however, largely upon mates, based, however, largely upon conditions existing only over limited areas, have been made of a crop about as large as was that of 1916—about 3,367,000 tons, but unless the dry weath er of the early summer in Matanzas. Santa Clara and Camaguey provinces has burt the cane more seriously than reports show, the crop should exceed this estimate, provided labor can be found to harvest it all, and difficulties do not occur in the mills to prevent its being ground. The cane fields that were burned over in Oriente and Camaguey provinces during the revolt of last spring was to a large ex-tent entirely lost. These fields have of course suffered from neglect, but the cane stubble did not die, and in the main has been cleaned and tended so that it will produce a crew this searon. Meny new plantings in the east were The Louisiana crop as a result of a sucsimilarly neglected, and some of these fields will prove a complete loss, but others will give returns; and while; anxiety was felt by the planters even

planting continued and the old fields were cared for, The supply of laborers for field work is gradually increasing, but not with the rapidity of former years. Only a a pound. others another it would be impossible character of the native Cuban and his for those which were unable to meet indifference to the needs of the morrow cause him to work only to obtain that which is immediately needed, so that if he can fill these wants with the work of two days in each week, he will remain idle during the remaining five. The higher wages now being paid for all kinds of work are encouraging this tendency, with the result that the sugar growers this year will have more need for the imported laborer than ever. Lack of Mechanics

The improving situation as regards field labor is not reflected in the mills themselves, where skilled mechanics are needed. It is reported that there is a quiet but constant flow of this higher class labor from Cuba to the United States, where shorter hours, more congenial surroundings, and better pay can be had.

The strike situation among the me chanics of Souta Clars and Camaguey provinces shows little change. The men at Jagueyal and Francisco have returned to work, but in the other mills af feeted they are still out.

The spirit of unrest appears to be shared by the dock laborers of Havana, as their secretary gave out to the press some days ago a manifesto in which it was stated that the wages agreed upon when the spring strike was settled were proving too small to provide for the needs due to the continued lucrease in the cost of food and other articles, and that the relief that they had hoped to obtain from the higher wage fixed for overtime had not materialized. A different arrangement must be effected, it was declared, or a strike would be called.

American Soldiers Landed

Year amount to \$540,000.

From the dividend announcement of Chos. Guantanama and Camaguey has caused considerable comment. Just the purpose of giving the men the costs and generally increased expenses of production.

The for indefinite stay "at Santiago de Chos. Guantanama and Camaguey has caused the action at this time is not known; ostensibly it is merely for the purpose of giving the men the costs and generally increased expenses of production.

Three sisters and comparatively few of them have agreed to their quota. They found out also that there is a tremendous demand for the purpose of giving the men the containing acquired only in actual camp. Many, however, profess to see beneath the surface a determination on the part reveals that it is low in sucross, much and stunted in growth on Under an order of court issued by the Louisiana planters and compared with the Louisiana planters and compared them have agreed to their quota. They found out also that there is a tremendous demand for their clarifieds and granulateds at 8.18 and finally, grinding the case itself in green and stunted in growth on Under an order of court issued by the Louisiana planters and compared to of the United States government that nothing shall prevent the peaceful harvesting of the augar crop.

NEW SUGAR FREIGHT RATE

WASHINGTON, November 15- The Interstate Commerce Commission has

Little Is Available and People Are Glad To Buy What Unrefined Is Offered To Them At Ten Cents a Pound—Hawaiian Shippers Get Six Ninety From Refiners

ket in New York are reported to a loket in New York are reported to a lo-cal agency here by its New York cor-respondent in two letters recently re-ceived. The shortage is more acute than ever. Sugar can hardly be bought at retail. A wholesale house undertook to supply public needs in twenty-five pound lots but the supply gave out and there were still long lines of waiters when the doors were closed. The at-tempt was not renewed next day for tempt was not renewed next day for fear of a riot.

In New York housekeepers are glad to get unrefined sugar at ten cents a pound and that in limited quantities. This sugar is nothing like so good in purity and appearance as is our washed sugar in Hawaii.

Hawaiian sugar arriving in New York is being taken at 6,90 cents a pound.

Failure of the Louisiana crop, alow arrivals of the beet sugar crop and freight and weather conditions have given the sugar commission tremendous problems and put it in a bad light with the consuming public, Under date of November 10 the New

York correspondent says: _

"We are still walting for something to turn up. The angar famine here is now more serious than ever. Those who were farseeing enough to lay in a few pounds in excess of their immediate needs are beginning to worry for the press is full of dire forebodings to the effect that it will be months before sugar can again become plentiful if then. Those who faithfully followed the advice of prominent men in the business and bought for immediate requirement only are wroth and will not be comfort-Those who can only at best buy

by the pound or two at a time are say-ing some very cutting things about the food controllers, who promised to save them a certain number of millions in the aggregate but cannot furnish sugar at any price.
"But for the release of a few thou-

sand tons that was intended for expert cession of freezes is now being estimated at 200,000 tons. The beet sugar that was to relieve the stringency in the Enstern States is nowhere in evidence in the western part of the island not and tales of car shortage, bad weather directly affected by the disturbances, conditions, scarcity of labor come to us in successive waves.

"In some grocery stores in New York we find what is called 'South American Sugar' selling at ten cents This is nothing more or less ing prices. Men in good positions who have mever had to think about their domestic economies before have begged the writer to try to get them a few pounds of any kind of sugar at any old price only to meet with a non possumus. Hawaiian Sugar Price

The Cuban representatives are now meeting the food commissioners with a view to fixing a price for next year's crop and indications are that it will be where between 4.50 and 4.75 cents F. O. B. Cuba, The official basis for arrivals of Hawaiian sugars in this territory still remains at 6,90 cents.

"Spreekels is competing with the American Sugar Refining Co. for Louisianns but 'nothing but clarifiers' is the slogan of these gentlemen who pro-pose to make hay while the sun shines and sell all they can direct to the trade which appears to be glad to get the sugar at any price within reaso

"The commission has formally au-nounced that it is its intention not to nounced that it is intention not to terday morning. The Central and Pal-interfers with the usual channels of ama fire stations responded to the call trade and that brokers are to submit but the flames raged so fiercely that their offers of raw sugar to Mr. Mott little headway could be made in check-Allies, '1

In his previous letter under date of November 3 the writer said:

the solution of the question of our augar supply is yet afar off. Rumors dollars, of sales of Cubas to refining inter- \$2000.

ests here at 5.87% cents C. & F. have Cong been categorically denied. "Last time we wrote on this subject we were filled with visious of a return

to the days of adequate supplies. A cold douche has been encountered since. The much heralded sale of Louisiana sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company turns out to have had several strings to it. In the first | ASK ADMINISTRATOR The landing of American soldiers place the arrangement was optional "for indefinite stay" at Santiago de Onba, Guantanamo and Camaguey has paratively few of them have agreed to taused considerable comment. Just fill their quota. They found out also of it green and stunted in growth on Under an order of court issues by top of which has come a freeze of un- Circuit Judge C. W. Ashford, in conusual intensity, so that the crop esti-mates are already cut from 275,000 tons; This morning the American has pub-lished an offer it has made to the Louisianians extending the time for delivery, but for reasons already stated it is believed they will not change their attitude.

Pro-German Work Seen

"The beet harvest is slow and may prove to be unsatisfactory while ad-vices from Cuba are not quite as en-

Chaotic conditions in the sugar mar | forgives the United States for the inquite willing to lend an ear to those who preach that they owe nothing to Uncle Sam. It is said that some of these owners have tempting financial offers to find reasons for not harvesting their cane. There are also disquieting

rumors about strikes initiated by Spanish laborers whose leaders have had
to be arrested and deported.
"Negotiations are to be opened up
pext week with representatives from
Cuban interests it is believed but how long it will take to harmonize matreports that at least three centrals in Cuba had commenced operations, but these reports were founded on the fact that three mills did turn over their

machinery as a test.

'Gums reports the Cuban crop outturns for this year as 3,023,720 tons
against 3,005,000 tons last year and
Himely gives approximately the same figure.

Refined Sugar "Quotations for refined sugar are still nominal at \$.35 cents less two percent. The American and National are the only refiners pretending to do anything to meet the unprecedented situation. Last Tuesday the Federal commenced to sell refined sugar to all comers at its Wall Street offices allowing a limit of twenty-five pounds to a customer at the wholesale price of 8.35 cents less two percent, but the de-mand was so great that their supply was cleaned out in no time and long strings of would be purchasers were disap-pointed. They did not renew the ex-periment the next day for fear of a riot.

Announcement that L. D. Larsen would succeed J. R. Myers as manager of Kilanea plantation is bringing him ongratulations and best wishes friends and acquaintances in and out of the sugar industry. Mr. Larsen has spent his whole pro-

fessional career here, has grown up, in a business sense, with the Hawaiian sugar industry. He came to the Planters' Experiment Station here direct from college as assistant pathologist and had risen to agriculturist.

Mr. Myers has done equally well with Kilanea Plantation. He was head overseer for two years and has been man

ager for ten years last past.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have been here recently to attend the wedding of their niece, Miss Lois Myers, who arrived ou the last Matson liner, and has married J. F. Hadfield. The newlyweds have gone to the Volcano house for a honey moon before going to Kilauca.

THREE BUILDINGS **DESTROYED BY FIRE**

Two cottages and a two story frame apartment house on Aala Lane, manka of Befetania Street, were completely destroyed by fire about ten o'clock yes who is the official buyer for all of the ing them. The fire is believed to have started from a stove in one of the cottages.

The destroyed property was ownd by Sin Chu Hee and You Lun Kwai. The estimated loss is about three thousand dollars. The property was insured for

Congested conditions in Asla Lane greatly hindered the firemen in their effort to check the flames and save the adjoining property where many small cottages are built closely together. Despite the small space in which the firemen were forced to work, no one was injured.

FOR PARKE ESTATE

nection with the petition, the hearing was set for Friday December 28. The estate, the petition states, consists of leaseholds, buildings, shares of stock, life insurance and cash. The three sisters are the Misses Jane S. Parke and Annie H. Parke and Mrs. Bernice P. Walbridge.

Our Paris exchange reports that on September 20 the toninge of beets per bestare was 32,904 kilograms and the confuging as they might be. There is sugar output per hectare 5.014 kilo-an element there among the Spanish grams. Beets were testing 15.25 per-owners of plantations which has never cent sugar content.